BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

TAYLOR WATER ASSOCIATION
Public Water Supply Name

COSCO 14
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

confid	ederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer lence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.					
Please	e Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report					
20	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other					
	Date customers were informed:/					
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:					
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /					
×	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)					
•	Name of Newspaper: OXFORD EAGLE					
	Date Published: 6/14/12					
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)					
	Date Posted: / /					
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.					
CERT	<u> </u>					
consis Depar	by certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in rm and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is tent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State tment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.					
	TIM BRIDGES/ SYSTEM MANAGER Jin Bridge (7) Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date					
Name	/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date Date					

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

2012 JUN 27 AM 8: 32

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 490.05

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, the undersigned

Tim Phillips

Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Co-Publisher of the Oxford Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City of Oxford, in said county and State, and that the said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that 2011 ANNUAL Dribking WATER

QUALITY REPORT a true copy of which is hereto attached was published for / consecutive weeks in said newspaper as follows:

VOLUME 144	NO	DATE 614 (
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Notary Public, Lalayette County Mississipp

My commission expiles to 191 Commission Expires

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - Taylor Water Association - PWS ID# 0360014

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 22 of those contaminants, and found only I at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosportdium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). Where does my water come from?

Our water source consists of two wells pumping from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment is currently being conducted and is not available at this time. As soon as it is completed, you will be notified and copies of this assessment will be available at our office.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Projection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our board meets monthly on the second Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the water office. We encourage all customers with concerns or questions about this report to meet with us. For more information contact Taylor Water Association P.O. Box 8 Taylor, MS 38673 Attn: John Milam, President Phone: 662-513-3789

Additional Information for Lead

How can I get involved?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Taylor Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in the water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 501-576-7582 if you wish to: have your water tested.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING** In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants (units)	MCL		Your	Low	inge High	Sample Date	Violati	DD Typical Source
Disinfectants&:Disinfe	ction B	y-Produ	cts		3111311	l name		
Chlorine (as C12)(ppm)	-4	-4	1:15	0.85	1.15	2011	+No	Water additive used to control microb
Inorganic:Contaminant	5		50,200		19. 19.47 a	san a sansa .		
Antimony (ppm)	0.005	0.006	.0:0005	N/A	N/A	22009	:No	Discharge from ceramics, electronics
Arsenic (ppm)	.0	0.01	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	. No	solder Erosion of natural deposits
Barjum (ppm)	2	2	0.010514	″R/A	NN/A	2009	\$No	Discharge:of:drilling:wastes; Discharg from:metal:refineries; Erosion:of-natu- deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	.0:004	:0:004	0:0005	∜N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries coal
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	-0.005	0:00005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	buming factories Erosion:of matural deposit; runoff from waste batteries: & paint
Chromium [Total] (ppm)	∄0 :1 ∀	0.1	0:0005	™N/A	≅N/A ∜	:2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills:
Cyanide (ppm)	:0.2	0.2	0.015	N/A	∘N/A	2009	No -	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from metal fertilizer & plastic
iouride (ppm)	- 4	4	0.1	N/A	::N/A ::	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
ead (90th percentile)	0.015	0.015	.0.003	N/A	N/A	201:1	No ∘	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper(90th percentile)	1:3	1.3	0.5	:N/A	N/A	2011	:No	Corosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
lercu <i>r</i> y (ppm)	0.002	0.002	.0.0005	N/A	⊴N/A	.2009	No	Erosion:of natural deposits, runoff from
itrate (measured as itrogen) (ppm)	11:0	10	0,73	N/A	N/A	201.1	No	cropland Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septicitanks; sewage; Erosion of nature deposits
trite [measured:as trogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N#A	N/A	2011	No	Runoff from ferblizer use: Leaching fro septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natur deposits
irate+Nirite (measured : N]:(ppm)	10	10	0.75	N/A	N/A	2011	√No-	Runoff from tertilizer use: Leaching fro septic tanks sewage: Erosion of natur
Advantage to the Control of the Cont	0.05	0.05	0.0025	N/A	·N/A	2009	No	deposits Erosion of natural deposits
allium (ppm) crobiological Contami	100	0:002	0.0005	N/A	N/A	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass/& drug
	nats	314 ojás es 18 6	Table and a	- 30 - 10 T	Light are f		ewy typin to	
tal Coliform (positive mples/month	i0	1	.2	N/A	N/A	2011	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
nthetic organic contan	inants:	includin	g pesticid	es and he	rbicides	e property and the	-೧೦೦ ಕ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	l transport and the latter process was the
promochloroproparie BCP) (ppt)	20	200	.20 🔅	₹N/A	άΝ/Α	2010	∆No -	Runoff/leaching:from:soll:fumigant:use on:soybeans:cotton:;pineapples:and; orchards
ylene:dibromide;(ppt); outaminants (units)	O S	50 Al	(20 Yo ur	SN/A	1256 - SEE 3	2010	1No 🐇	Discharge from petroleum refineries
					# Sam Exceedi		Excepts AL	Typical Source
HM/HAA5:Running/Ann	Contract Contract Co.	200 m 20 m	with the first transfer.	1	Yan yang	d service	6600	
HM·RAA (MG/L)	0.08	0.08	70 T	2009			No .	By-product of drinking water chlorinatio
AS RAA (MG/L)	0:06	0:06	10	2009	30	表 6 6 7	No.	By-product of drinking water disinfection
lations and Exceedanc	85	romanista in Militaria		- 二級 X		2500000	50 Per 18	

are:used:as:an:indicator:that:other::potentially-harmful;:bactena may be present. Colforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. We collected positive/samples for Coliform Bacteria in April of 2011. We have increased sampling for total coliform bacteria to catch the problem early if it recurs.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level-Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL s are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

All: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, striggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MNR: Momitored, not regulated.

Unit Descriptions:

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Note: This Consumer Confidence Report will not be malled to each customer.